•	l l	/19 : CIA-RDP90B01370R00030036003	0 LL 825X
		•	280 DI. MFR
			MGAO
		2 August 19	984
MEMORANDUM FOR	: Office of Lo	egislative Liaison	
FROM:		DDI/ALA/MC/CA	25X <sup>2</sup>
SUBJECT:	Military Si	tuation in Guatemala	
equipment hold	lings within th	cally on the status of major e armed forces, and a discoupoliers since the cutoff	ussion of
equipment hold Guatemala's materials assistance in Office of Legistance	lings within the jor military so 1977. I was a stative Liaiso show the importance of the importance of the person and it is a sure of the "nuisance for the for the for the form the fo	suppliers since the cutoff of companied by on.  Lives were cautioned at the information which had been attached) fell outside the e, and that they might best partment or the Defense Interestill sought, and were give tuation. In what was an interest of the companion of the interest of t	of US f the 25X  outset by outlined in25X purview of be elligence en, an formal and surgent officers querrillas me added, clans was ectionhad  sed very onal status, iveries. I atemala's ct was

25X′
whether the Agency had been consulted by the State Department or other federal agencies on supplying such equipment. 25X's Both and myself reminded our guests that such questions 25X's could be addressed more directly by other Agency components or the departments of State and Defense.
4. When asked what were the current needs of the Guatemalan military, I responded that the area requiring the most immediate attention would rightly fall on the acquisition of transportation—specifically air—related—assets. Besides an obvious need for spare parts for the Air Force's helicopters and fixed—wing aircraft, the Guatemalan military almost certainly would benefit from technical—level training programs and other maintenance—related assistance. In addition, I suggested that assistance that would contribute to the government's civic action programs, such as engineer equipment and technical training, would be welcomed. Medevac helicopters like those recently supplied to El Salvador, training for corpsmen, and other health care assistance would benefit not only the military, but also the civilian population as well.
5. In conclusion, I believe that the briefing went well.  Nevertheless, I surmised that at least one of the GAO representatives—though satisfied with the overview provided— felt we (CIA) were "holding out as usual." As a result, they may seek to obtain additional information at a later date.
25X <sup>2</sup>

Attachment: As stated

## GAO PROPOSAL FOR BRIEFING BY CIA REPRESENTATIVES

On April 4, 1984, our office received an inquiry from Representative Michael D. Barnes, Chairman, Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs, House Foreign Affairs Committee. The request focuses on the military supply relationship between the United States and Guatemala despite an arms sales embargo to that country arising from human rights considerations.

. In response to this inquiry, we are conducting a survey of this military supply relationship under assignment code 463722. The work includes reviewing such areas as

- -- the U.S. government's policy with respect to the Guatemala arms sales embargo;
- --a detailed analysis of Guatemala's use of the commercial sales system including a case-by-case identification and review of all export license requests for the period 1978 to date; and
- --an analysis of Guatemala's use of the security assistance program to obtain equipment, training, and services.

In order to be fully responsive to this inquiry, we require a comprehensive understanding of the military situation in Guatemala including the Central Intelligence Agency's perspective. Presumably, such matters as threat analysis, military capabilities, priorities influencing the U.S. role, Guatemala use of equipment sent by U.S. sources, third country supply sources, etc., should be discussed.

Service Johnson State (. STAT